# The Oberlin Alumni Magazine

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

VOLUME TWELVE
NUMBER TWO

NOVEMBER 1915

# The
# News Printing Company

Printers of the Oberlin Alumni Magazine

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KENYON COX, ARTIST

# The Oberlin Alumni Magazine

Vol. XII. Number 2 November, 1915

EDITORS

Helen White Martin, '85; R. H. Stetson, '93

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## News and Comment

The question of continuing the Academy is again under discussion, and will come to the governing bodies in the near future.

Twenty-five years ago the Academy was one of the important departments of the school; its attendance was larger than that of the College, and many of the most active members of the general student body were Academy students. Academy students were eligible to the athletic teams and to the College glee club. The maturity of many of the Academy men and the practice of the time gave the Academy a different status.

At the present time, the rigid separation of the Academy in all student activities, a location a half mile from the campus, a separate chapel service, and the increase of the attendance in College to 1,000, while the Academy numbers less than 200, all these facts make the local situation entirely different. Outside there has been a great change; high schools have been developed everywhere, the feeling intensified by the action of the Carnegie Foundation has arisen that college academies are an unnecessary duplication. And in consequence colleges everywhere in the Middle West have been discontinuing their preparatory schools.

The question is an important one to the College management and to the Alumni. Historically the Academy has been important; the fact that the Academy "has a deficit" is not in itself any more significant than the fact that the College department has a deficit; and the Academy is doing some service. Shall it continue? The answer must ultimately depend on the extent and character of the service of the Academy. There are parents who feel that they prefer to send children to a school like the Oberlin Academy

rather than to a high school, but probably that class of pupil is not large and will not be the determining factor. More important are the pupils who are very irregular, perhaps because they come from foreign lands, and the pupils who are too old and too mature to get needed training in a high school. It is this last class for whom the Academy is important. It is to be hoped that a study will be made of that part of the attendance in recent years.

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The following letter from Mr. Charles Norton Finney describes the silk oriental rug which he has recently given to the College. The rug is to be hung at once in the Olney Art Collection now in the Library.

Villa Dora, Oak Lawn,
South Pasadena, Cal.,
August 18, 1915.

Rev. Henry Churchill King,
President Oberlin College,
Oberlin, Ohio.

My dear Mr. President:

I am sending you by American Express today a Persian rug that I have long intended to present to the Art Gallery of Oberlin, and have now concluded to wait no longer, as it merely occupies a space in the safe deposit vault here when it might add pleasure to the people of Oberlin.

There are a few unique circumstances connected with this rug. In the first place it has quotations from the Koran in the border and in the center. There are numerous rugs that have these texts either in the border or in the center, but I have never seen or heard of any other rug that has them in both places.

At the opening of the Suez Canal, November 17, 1869, the Khedive of Egypt built the Gizerah palace for the entertainment of the Empress Eugenie, who was the principal patroness and active instigator in the construction of the Canal. At the same time that this palace was being built the Khedive sent to the Shah of Persia for a rug to be presented by him to the Empress. The Shah selected this rug from his own personal collection and it was hung in the Gizerah Palace and presented to the Empress on her arrival in Egypt. It remained in her possession until the Emperor was deposed, when her personal belongings, together with those of the Emperor, were sold at auction in Paris. This rug was purchased by a Greek dealer in rugs in Cairo. From his hands it went to a New York gentleman of my acquaintance, and I purchased it from him. It is of the most wonderful coloring, the ruby and old gold giving it a great beauty and also having the wonderful faculty of changing its colors in every movement of its surface. Being all of the finest silk, there is no danger of moths, and owing to its varying shades of color it has never seemed to me to be wise to put it in a frame or under glass. My own idea would be to hang it on a wall with a silk sheet covering, but in such a way that one could take hold of the end of the rug and give it undulating movements to bring out its beauty.

I present it to the college with my compliments.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) F. N. Finney.

The rug was made in the latter part of the 17th century.

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The Union Literary Association is the last of the student organizations with financial responsibilities to adopt a plan for graduate supervision and coöperation. The Athletic Association, the Musical Union, the Glee Club, the Dramatic Association, and the Christian Associations have all some form of graduate coöperation to give stability and continuity.

The "U. L. A." is responsible for the Review, the Monthly, the oratorical contests, the intercollegiate debates, and the lecture course. Last year all of these enterprises had a deficit save the lecture course. During the past three years a surplus of some $1800 has been reduced to some $200. The management and arrangements have been loose and without coördination. Here and there a good manager handled his department well, but in general the work has been carelessly done. In the old fat years when the lecture course could be more of a feature, when printing cost less, and the Review was published weekly instead of bi-weekly and there were actually more boarding houses which had to have at least one copy of the Review, the U. L. A. made money enough to cover poor business methods. But these are other days and careful management is essential.

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The possibility of discontinuing the Monthly was discussed at a joint meeting of the U. L. A. Board and the new Advisory Board. But the sentiment was that the school can easily afford and support the publications that it has at present and that careful and intelligent handling of the finances all along the line should make this possible.

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It was suggested at the recent conference of the U. L. A. Board that the Monthly might well be the place for careful articles on matters of permanent interest and on important changes of general policy in the school life, as well as for literary material. The Review is essentially a newspaper; an organ is needed for thoughtful and carefully written articles on important subjects which belong to no particular day or week.

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An up-to-date greenhouse, 20x35 feet, is now being added to the botanical laboratory, north of the chemical laboratory. The addition is modern in every respect, being of hollow tile and steel pipe construction. The woodwork is of cypress and the glass to be of double thickness. Ventilation is so arranged that four separate compartments can be independently operated. The central plant will supply the necessary heat. The greenhouse will be utilized to grow plants for use in botany classes for the large elementary class and will also be used as a laboratory for advanced students in plant breeding, physiology and disease. One corner is to be turned into a so-called "shade house," where moisture-loving plants, such as ferns and bog verdure, will be grown.

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The final try-outs for the cast for Candida, which will be presented December 11, by the Dramatic Association, resulted as follows:

Morrell....Robert Whitehead, Sem.
Candida.....Gertrude Gustin, '18
Marchbanks....J. Albert Clark, '18
Burgess.....Louis Di Lorenzo, '17
Lexy Mills....Mark Kalbfleisch, '16
Proserpine.....Elisabeth Martin, '16

The play will be coached by Professor P. D. Sherman and Miss Frances Nash. Work has already begun.

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Including Mrs. Allen's recent gift for the Allen Memorial Building, Dr. Allen's bequest for the A. A. F. Johnston Professorship, the gift of

J. L. Severance for the site of the building, the gift of L. H. Severance for furnishing, and the Olney (1904) and Kora F. Barnes (1905) funds, the College has at its disposal in round numbers $325,000 for investment in the interests which center in the Fine Arts.

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No definite provision has been made as yet for a permanent income for the purchase of art objects. The College possesses almost no casts, and it is extremely important that the purchase of modern paintings and other art objects be undertaken at once, if the College is to have collections at all in keeping with the interest and equipment. Money for purchase is at present the greatest need of the department of Fine Arts.

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The progress of the Art Building, mentioned so hopefully in the last issue, will probably be about that of the average Oberlin building. There have been delays in procuring stone, replacing stone which did not pass inspection, and from other causes, and the walls are going up very slowly.

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The five-hundredth anniversary of the martyrdom of John Huss was commemorated on the evening of October 10 by a union service in the College Chapel, in which the College and the churches of the town had part. The organ prelude was from Dvorak's New World Symphony; the Glee Club sang the Bohemian national hymn and the Slavonian anthem and the postlude was an improvisation prepared by Mr. Andrews on ancient Bohemian tunes. The speaker for the occasion procured by the College was Professor David S. Schaff of the Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh. Dr. Schaff is author of a book on the life of Huss and an authority on the period.

In the course of the address Huss' remarkable life was sketched, and the forces which inevitably worked against him were outlined. It is striking that Wycliff's influence should have been the dominant thing in shaping the belief of John Huss. Dr. Schaff pointed out the fact that though Huss lived before his time in some sense, yet his life and his work was one of the influences in the Reformation; and the Moravians are lineal descendants of his faith.

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The Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. W. T. Martin, raises the question of the efficiency of the present Association management in the present issue of the Oberlin Monthly. He urges that the present plan of having a man for Secretary, who puts in but part time and who usually serves for but one year, is unsatisfactory. The Y. M. C. A. is a strong force in the College, but, Mr. Martin feels, a force very ineffectively directed. "Eight hundred dollars is wasted in employing a man to come here for one year. During the year he is able to find out what need there is for change: to talk about it a little in the fall; then toward spring he turns his attention to his next year's job for bread and butter, moves on and allows the new cabinet to form what policies it chooses, following much the same old ineffective lines. Thus the Y. M C. A. goes on multiplying activities from year to year and decreasing its striking power along the lines which

unquestionably belong to it. Yet a Secretary is indispensable." This Secretary would be a man of experience, with a salary which would mean his entire time and his being permanent.

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In connection with the Huss memorial, Professor Miskovsky of the Theological Seminary, has had an unusual collection of Bohemian books, manuscripts and facsimiles in the exhibition case in Carnegie Library.

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It is true that the Y. M. C. A. and perhaps the Y. W. C. A. tend to spread out too much. To make a showing of usefulness, and especially to have a large number of committees whereby to engage students in the work, the Associations organize extensive machinery, which may not grind out much. Probably in a college like Oberlin the Associations should do just those things and only those things that no one else can do. The employment work might well go to the College offices, along with room directories, etc. The College is willing to offer such service to students and can do it better. Perhaps the "extension" work should be in the hands of the Seminary; there are always questions about such work for college boys and girls. In the social life of the school, in religious meetings of a certain type, in organized personal helpfulness the Associations have a field that is their own. And to work that field will require not less money or trained supervision, but more.

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Since great stress is laid at Oberlin on Bible study, both in the curriculum and in the form of permanent Bible classes in the College and the churches, the Y. M. C. A. has been at a loss during the past few years how to organize that phase of Y. M. C. A. work; a phase much stressed elsewhere because there is usually a serious need.

The small discussion classes of five years ago with student leaders who discussed questions of college life from a serious angle are far more needed than the best efforts of faculty leaders for Y. M. C. A. classes in Oberlin. The small classes with student leaders got acquainted and they helped to pass on the better college spirit, and they did not make the mistake of competing with other Bible classes. Perhaps they were wrongly named, but they did good work and are still needed.

# "From Jerusalem, the World City, and the World War"

AN address by Kemper Fullerton at the Convocation of the Oberlin Theological Seminary, 1915.

Stranded in a little Lebanon village, without being able to make the trips planned because of the declaration of war, Mr. Fullerton "felt as Moses must have felt on Nebo. I was looking at a country which I had traveled many thousands of miles to see, but which I was destined not to enter."

". . . We followed the growing tension in the Lebanons. We noted how the Druses, the hereditary allies of the English, were being gradually weaned away from their loyalty. We felt the tremor of the growing fear among the Christians lest their privileges should be taken from them and they should be left again to the tender mercies of Druse and Turk."

After much hesitation, a trip to Jerusalem was decided on, and a short stay made at Damascus on the way. Two of the prominent bits of architecture in Jerusalem are typical of the two influences—"The great German church of the Dormitio that sits like a huge paper-weight on the traditional hill of Zion . . . aggressive and irritating." The English St. George's Cathedral is "beautiful but not satisfying. Rising out of a grove of olive trees this thoroughly English tower seemed to be an exotic in its oriental environment."

"Other world capitals welcomed the World War with blare of trumpets and roar of guns and the wild cheers of war-intoxicated mobs. Jerusalem heard the news in an awed and melancholy silence. . . . In the great bazaar the stillness was uncanny. She knew what war and bloodshed meant. In her heart were the recollection of countless agonies, in her ears the cries of the widowed and the fatherless of unnumbered generations. Her garments were stained with the blood of butchered multitudes."

The days wore on without definite news. The war began to make itself felt in the destitution of the peasants; men were drafted and everything commandeered. And as for the city, "Jerusalem is a great pauper asylum, even in peace. Of its 70,000 inhabitants nearly two-thirds are Jews and the great majority of these are more or less dependent on charity. It is a hopeless situation. . . . In a great emergency such as the present it has become appalling." Disaster also overtook the great ecclesiastical orders in Jerusalem. Their great establishments were taken over for troops and they went into exile.

Word came that the army corps stationed at Damascus was on its way, and that the dreaded Djmel Pascha was to take command of Jerusalem. "The Holy Flag from Medinah was also to be brought to the city to prove that the Jehad (holy war) was now beginning in earnest." The city made holiday to celebrate the entrance with a "marvelous complexity and variety of color and type in the crowds." . . . "The Holy War upon which Germany and the pro-German party in Turkey principally relied for success

is a complete fizzle . . . but the entrance of the Holy Flag was a memorable scene. . . . The flag itself was carried by an aged mufti from Medinah. . . . According to the program the flag was to be taken first to the tomb of David and thence to the Dome of the Rock, where a great celebration to rouse enthusiasm was to take place." But a heavy rain scattered the celebrants in tawdry confusion, and the poor old mufti contracted a fatal pneumonia. "The entrance of the Holy Flag into the Holy City ended in fiasco and tragedy, a not unfitting symbol of Turkey's ill-starred Egyptian expedition" for which the troops were destined.

The ten weeks' sojourn at Jerusalem gave Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton an extraordinary opportunity to see the city free from outsiders; there were *no tourists*. "We had the great historic sanctuary of Christendom, we had Jerusalem alone to ourselves. We could meditate on the meaning of what we were seeing undisturbed. Not even the beggars molested us." After seeing what is probably a new chapter opened in the history of the Old City of the Jews, at the order for all foreigners to leave the country, they sailed from Jaffa for Egypt, and so home by way of Italy.

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## Football---Report of Akron Game

Displaying fast improving line and back field play, the varsity football team won their second conference game by trouncing the University of Akron 42-0.

COACH AND TEAM.

Akron played a hard, scrappy game all through, but the Oberlin interference, coupled with some hard luck, was far too much for them.

The first score was made when Andrus ran 55 yards to a goal, after only two plays, aided by perfect interference.

In a few minutes Forbush scored

after Oberlin got the ball by blocking and recovering a punt. A few minutes later Forbush scored again after making a 50-yard run.

There was no score in the second quarter, the half ending with a score of 21-0.

In the third quarter Forbush scored again on a forward pass from Andrus.

Later another blocked punt enabled Oberlin to score again, while Holgate made the last score by intercepting an Akron pass and running for a touchdown. Oberlin 42, Akron 0.

The Akron game may have been disastrous to Oberlin's record, as Andrus was kneed by an Akron player and may be out for the rest of the season.

L. E.—Fauver, A Dunn.
L. T—Giauque.
L. G.—Mack.
C.—Hudson.
R. G.—Amstutz.
R. T.—Lucal, Lyon.
R. E.—Dunn, Holgate.
G.—Judson, McPhee.
L. H.—Forbush.
R. H.—Andrus, Bosworth.
F.—Hillis.

Touchdowns—Forbush 3, Andrus, Giauque, Holgate. Goals from touchdown—Dunn 3, Hillis 3.

ANDRUS IN ACTION.

# The Young Men's Christian Association

The membership of the Y. M. C. A. this year has been raised to 517 men; this includes a number from the Academy and from the Oberlin Business College. The cabinet consists of 22 men, and there is an active committee of 70 men who promote among the men of the school any Association enterprise. These 70 men interview personally every man in school on membership, finance, Bible and Mission study. The present plan of making definite

Y. M. C. A. CABINET.

organized "campaigns" with organized team-work, and luncheon-meetings for reporting progress, brings the Y. M. C. A. to the attention of everyone.

The budget provides for $1550, of which $1100 has been pledged by faculty and students. The remaining $450 the management expects to raise by canvassing the Oberlin business men and by contributions from the last three classes out of college. About $100 is spent for outside speakers at meetings, and for Bible and Mission study work. General office expenses mean about $175. $100 is used in sending men to conventions. The state and national organizations receive $80. Finance and membership campaigns, employment, handbook, publicity require $125. And about $125 is spent for social affairs. The extension work has $50. And the part-time secretary is paid $800.

The Bible classes this year are led in part by students, and in part by teachers; the work is coördinated with the Bible classes in the Sunday schools of the town, and with President King's Bible class. The Association will continue the plan of giving "stags" in the Men's Building Saturday evening and will continue to handle arrangements for various social affairs in the Men's Building. This plan of furnishing estimates, procuring food, etc., for groups who wish to have refreshments was set in motion last year and seems an important function to perform. Some extension work will be done in the surrounding towns and boys' work in Oberlin will be continued. The students' employment bureau will be handled in connection with the college offices.

# The Young Women's Christian Association

During the first six weeks of the Association year, three campaigns of organization have been completed, —for group Bible study, for financial support, and for Association membership. As soon as possible after the week of welcome to new students, came the Bible Study Rally. A course for voluntary study, graded according to classification, was offered, with classes in the Freshman and Sophomore years led by upperclassmen, and in the Junior and Senior years by Miss Fitch, Mrs. Davis, and Professor Hutchins. President King's Training Class was also emphasized as an unusual opportunity for voluntary study. Over 300 women enrolled in these classes and are taking advantage each week of the study, exchange of ideas, and friendships based on Christian experience and sympathy, which grow so naturally out of these small and intimate discussion groups. The Bible study classes continue only through the thirteen weeks of the fall term. In the winter term they are to be followed by classes in mission and social study.

For the past two years, the old method of securing financial support for the Association work, by dues, systematic giving and special entertainments, has given way to a single appeal for money in a whirlwind Finance Campaign covering the entire college in two days' time. As usual, the canvass of the student body of women was made this year by five teams of ten members each. The year's budget called for $1,600.00 to be raised at the time of the campaign. At the close of the two days, reports showed $1,403.00 pledged by the women of Oberlin and a small number of resident alumnæ, and $218.00 by members of the Faculty. The fact that almost 1,000 subscriptions were made to the Y. W. C. A.

Y. W. C. A. CABINET.

alone is evidence of the general interest of the student body in the work of the Association. The value of the Campaign method of raising money cannot be measured in terms of dollars and cents only. There is among the students a spirit of enthusiasm and of working together which is more in evidence at this time than at any other of the college year. This annual Campaign has been spoken of as "the greatest socializing agency" among Oberlin women.

Greater than the satisfaction of having, from the beginning of the year, a sound financial basis upon which to work is the satisfaction of dispensing with the dollar membership fee and opening membership in the Association to all who care to enter it. Thorough understanding of the significance of membership, steady interest and loyalty, rather than a large enrollment, has been the slogan of this year's membership campaign. To the present time, with results not all estimated, some 400 girls have stated, through the membership pledge, their belief in the Association purpose and have promised to support its spirit and activities throughout the year.

With the routine work of organization over, the Young Women's Christian Association has more opportunity to work towards its ultimate aim, to assume its part as a strengthening and refining force, quietly permeating the college life of Oberlin women. Through its activities and associations the college woman has opportunity, in a personal and independent way, to think for herself into the claims and obligations of the service of Jesus Christ and to grow in strength and depth of character through expressive service. The ideal of the Association for the individual member is not limited to the four years of a college course, but looks forward into the future—not simply to produce women who will go out from Oberlin as distinctively Christian workers, but women who will carry with them the ideal of Christian womanhood into whatever profession, home and community they may enter.

MARGARET BENNETT.

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## The Alumnae of Portland, Oregon

The Oberlin women of Portland, Oregon, met for the first of their monthly luncheons on Monday, October 4, at one o'clock in the tea-room of the Y. W. C. A. The honor guest was Miss Alberta J. Cory, who for seven years has been director of the gymnasium classes in the Y. W. C. A. Miss Cory leaves very shortly for her home in Ohio. Those present were: Miss Alberta J. Cory, Mrs. Ora Bess Meredith Seeberger, Mrs. Juanita Snyder Booth, Miss Vera C. Tinker, Miss Jean McKercher, and Miss Ethel McKercher.

# Artist Recital Course

THE Artist Recital Course for the first semester of the season 1915-16, as announced by the Oberlin Conservatory of Music, consists of six, instead of four numbers; two Symphony concerts, a piano and a song recital, an organ concert, and a 'cello recital by Pablo Casals.

Mr. Ernest Schelling, pianist, gave the opening recital October 12. Mr. Schelling is American by birth and has studied with Paderewski. He came recommended by Harold Bauer and Madame Samaroff, as one of the coming young American pianists of the day. Miss Margaret Keyes, who gave the second course number on October 26, is well known to Oberlin audiences of the present student generation. She has appeared as contralto soloist in May Festivals for the past two years. She is contralto soloist in Broadway Tabernacle, New York, and was with the Chicago Grand Opera Company for two years. Miss Keyes appears this year as the only singer on the first semester course.

In Gaston Dethier, who gives a recital on Finney Chapel organ, November 9, Oberlin will have a chance to hear one of the prominent members of the younger school of organists. He was born in Liege, Belgium, in 1875. At eleven, in open competition, he obtained the position of organist in the church of St. Jacques, Liege. When only nineteen, he came to America, recommended by Guilmant, to take the position of organist and choirmaster in the church of St. Francis Xavier, New York. A few years ago he gave up this position and has since devoted his time exclusively to recital appearances, teaching, and composition.

Mr. Pablo Casals, hailed as "the world's greatest master of the 'cello," appears fourth on the Artist Course, giving his recital November 30. He is unique in that he owes most of his wonderful art to his own initiative. Unheralded and unsung, he came to European musical centers and promptly impressed competent critics as the unequalled master of his instrument.

The two well-known orchestras, the Philadelphia, under Leopold Stokowsky, and the New York Symphony, under Walter Damrosch, will appear December 4, 1915, and January 15, 1916, respectively. Both will give symphony concerts, in their second appearances before Oberlin audiences within a year.

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THE SCHELLING RECITAL.

The program of Mr. Schelling's recital Tuesday evening, October 12, follows:

Fantasy, Op. 17, C major *Schumann*
(In three movements)
Variations and Fugue, Op. 11 *Paderewski*
Two Nocturnes, Op. 27
Mazurka in A minor
Two Etudes, Op. 25, A flat and F major
Polonaise in A flat *Chopin*
"Le tambour bat aux champs" *Alkan*
Spanish Dance in E minor

Fandango *E. Granados*
Au Jardin du vieux Serail (Adrianople) *Emil Blanchet*
Au Lac de Wallenstadt *Liszt*
Liebestod from "Tristan and Isolde" *Wagner-Liszt*

This was Mr. Schelling's first visit to Oberlin, but we trust it may not be the last; for he showed us a musician of sterling qualities, an abundant technique, a delightfully simple and straightforward manner—albeit mildly melancholic—and thoroughly sane, yet interesting and individual, interpretations of the works presented.

The program, too, was well composed, showing variety and interesting contrasts—though at first sight the appearance of Schumann's titanic Fantasy seemed somewhat overpowering as a curtain raiser! But the end abundantly justified the means, and it is a tribute to Mr. Schelling by no means to be despised, that the large audience, completely filling the Chapel, listened through the long two-hours' program with interest evidently undiminished.

The Fantasy was of course the greatest number on the program, and it speaks volumes for the pianist when we say it was also the most successful number from an interpretative point of view. Mr. Schelling's reading was entirely convincing, and barring a certain dryness of tone and lack of resonance in the bigger climaxes — which may easily have been attributed to the acoustics of the room—was wholly admirable and a constant delight. If, as said above, some exception may be taken to his bravura work in this number, no praise can be too high for the exquisite finesse shown throughout the less objective passages, where the beauty of the phrasing and the niceties of tonal balance could hardly have been surpassed.

Paderewski's brilliant Variations served as an admirable vehicle to exploit the virtuosity of the pianist; and what are we to make of the fact that the Fugue at the close was one of the most spontaneous and effective numbers on the program! Graceful and yet virile as it was, it put completely into the shade the numbers of the ultra-modern group—Granados, Blanchet, et al. Are the dry bones of the old classical forms perhaps not so dry after all?

The poetry of the Chopin D flat Nocturne and the noble splendor of the Polonaise were equally evidenced, and could not fail of their appeal.

Of the novelties, the cleverest pianistic effects were obtained in the Blanchet number.

Scarcely a more fitting close for a program begun on the heights of the Schumann Fantasy could have been found than in the Wagner-Liszt Liebestod, whose somber beauty was portrayed with admirable restraint and dignity.

W. T. Upton.

# Book Reviews

A Tale of a Tub. By Miss Florence Snell.

The department of English of Yale University has now for some years been standing sponsor to a series of monographs dealing with Jonson's plays. The more significant works, as was natural, were taken up first. But in a scholarly sense, all of the great scholar's productions are of importance. So the work now before us—Miss Florence Snell's edition of "A Tale of a Tub"—deserves consideration as much as "Every Man in his Humour," or "The Alchemist."

"A Tale of a Tub" is, relatively, not a great play. Written almost at the end of Jonson's career, it exemplifies satire in its degenerate form—the almost inevitable result of overindulgence in this stimulating but noxious habit. Jonson remains one of the world's great satirists. Thackeray's comment on Swift, that he "saw the world blood-shot," does not apply to Jonson, except on rare occasions. The lash of his arraignment of society frequently stings; but however in earnest, he rarely loses control of himself. In the present work, however, as Miss Snell points out, the play "becomes the vehicle of the petulant, ungovernable rage of a crotchety old man." Such a work could therefore never claim our general interest to the extent that it is secured by, say, "Volpone," or "The Alchemist."

But special interest may nevertheless be found in this work, sufficient to justify the labor evidently expended by Miss Snell in her edition of it. The editor was fortunate in having at her command exceptional advantages for prosecuting her researches, of which she has carefully availed herself. As a result, the book manifests an authoritative bearing quite in keeping with the well known style of dissertation work. It includes a brief introduction comprising notes on editions of the text, date, and critical comment; the text itself, based on the two folios at Yale; and the customary notes, glossary, and bibliography.

The work shows painstaking care, if not loving devotion. It will appeal rather to the student of that special period than to the average reader. To the former it adds another interesting block to the slowly rising structure of accurate information about one of our greatest dramatists.

R. A. J.

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How to "Make Good." By A. T. Hemingway.

Academic circles, if not business men generally, have become a little bored by articles and books on "Efficiency," by elaborate tables and tests suggested for application to produce success or to test it in every avenue of life. And yet, after all, perhaps this attitude of mind is comparable to a convalescent's contempt for his medicine after it has helped work a cure; for there is no question that all this talk of efficiency has wrought radically for improvement in many directions. In spite of all this, a good many people will read with profit and interest a little book published by The Personal Proficiency

Bureau of Kansas City, written by Alfred Tyler Hemingway, of the Oberlin Class of 1902, entitled "How to 'Make Good'." Those who know the author, himself a successful business man, recognize at once his own ideals in the volume, not fine-spun theory, but the net result of practical and successful experience. The book is not intended to be a piece of fine writing, and the manner of presentation is intended to attract and fix attention, rather than conform to a regular literary style. This impression is further borne out by the free use of bold-face type, evidently intended to catch the eye of the casual reader. The book is frank, "pungent," and interesting. It contains much of valuable practical psychology, though psychology is not mentioned. There are straightforward suggestions concerning moral and personal values, and a fearless laying bare of human foibles and weaknesses. Above all else, the little volume is practical, and far from dealing with generalities and elaborate schemes for efficiency, the author emphasizes such details as hand-writing, the fundamentals of accounting, cleanliness of person and character, concrete principles of leadership, and many homely but suggestive facts of interest to both employer and employed, and of value to the man who purposes to be genuinely successful.

The book has a virile, straightforward quality that will make it attractive to men, and if tactfully used by employers, Y. M. C. A.'s, and by those who are giving advice along vocational and related lines, it will doubtless not only accomplish its purpose in building up the personality and capacity of men, and making them fit for better service in business, but will also help prepare some of them, at least, for meeting the great need of our modern situation for genuinely efficient leaders.

W. F. B.

Personal Proficiency Bureau, 930 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo. 15 cents.

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Music and the Higher Education. By Edward Dickinson. New York: Scribners, 1915.

The consideration of educational values is one of the notes of the time. Many things have been brought into the field of education in the last quarter century. We have seen the teaching of the fine arts and of music come in because of the broadening of the conception of college training, just as an earlier generation saw the introduction of English and other modern literatures. The introduction of a new range of subjects always raises interesting questions, and Professor Dickinson is peculiarly fitted by training, interests, long experience and a good literary style to write a thoughtful discussion of the interesting and important problems involved.

Broad training and interests and the poise that comes with mature scholarship make Mr. Dickinson an excellent advocate of a type of study often viewed askance by the "practical musician" and the average college teacher. Even the teacher of music is apt to feel that he has the meat of the matter and that discussion *about* music is mere "soup." Bernard Shaw suggests that "those who can, do; those who can't, teach." The music teacher is apt to add, "Those who can't teach, play critic."

And the teacher of an established college discipline often feels that art and music are "extras" and hardly material for scholarship and vigorous instruction.

It is assumed that in the study of literature, of art and of music the purpose is somewhat different than in the study of science or language. "Acquaintance with" rather than "knowledge about" is the primary thing; it is appreciation rather than analysis. How then can we require study and give grades as the college system demands? Mr. Dickinson makes an interesting comparison at this point with other subjects and suggests that after all, the thought and analysis which go into any study are intended to make for appreciation, that the problem has not been insuperable in the study of literatures, and that analysis and study, if of the art-work itself, must lead to appreciation. The few who get nothing but facts and relations will be at least as well off as if they had acquired the facts of Latin syntax or dendrology.

Perhaps there is some danger that the college teacher of the arts will feel that because appreciation is the chief aim of his work, it is not possible to require exacting study of his students. Therefore the discussion of the material available is one of the best and most suggestive parts of the book; the forces at work in musical history in the development of form, the influence of great personalities, the bearing of the history of the time on work in music are all of them clearly set forth. The possibilities of the various types of criticism, objective and impressionistic and environmental, are suggested.

Withal this means an instructor of real taste and enthusiasm, of thorough scholarly training and experience, and the author laments the fact that few institutions are so equipped and that there is so little opportunity in America at present to acquire such training. The situation is due in large part to the failure to understand the need; appreciation and history of music are taught by any tyro who can make a class stumble through some manual of facts. This very book ought to be an important factor in rousing college and music school authorities to the need and the possibilities of such training.

The book closes with an indication of the things that one can hope that study will give: refined perception, some rational judgment, the education of the feeling and a definite notion of what music does *not* express. The spirit of the book is sane and inspiring. "There can be no question that music—rightly pursued, be it observed—is an efficient agent in the fortifying of the higher sentiment, the development of the clarifying, uplifting emotions. . . . Strong elements of life . . . put into distinct, concrete form . . . are enabled to act upon us directly; we recognize them as something suited to our need; we appropriate them and our spirits receive a new accession of strength."

The reviewer of the *Nation*, August 26, in speaking of this book, insists that it "cannot be commended too highly, particularly to the professors and college trustees of this country. It is, in the main, a plea for the recognition of music in our institutions as one of the great forces making for true culture, a barrier against 'the swelling tide of vulgar-

ity and debasement.' The author's profound yet lucid thoughts on the true inwardness and function of music will open the eyes of many college dignitaries who are still skeptical as to its value. His able arguments will be aided by the fortunate circumstance that the tide is turning in their favor. Edward MacDowell seemed to lose his fight for university recognition of the fine arts; but the cause is now winning."

R. H. S.

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### Browning Studies.

This volume by Vernon G. Harrington, instructor in the English department of Oberlin College in 1908-1910, is a collection of lectures delivered for the most part before Browning classes in Oberlin and Middlebury Colleges. The introduction states that it is intended for the guidance of those "who have not read Browning at all before, or very little."

As a popular handbook the volume would be of service to a large class of readers. The book is well planned in the progression from the easy to the more difficult of the poems generally read, and the copious notes supply the information which the Browning beginner needs. The author shows a genuine devotion to his subject, which is calculated to inspire students with his own enthusiasm.

It is a pity that Mr. Harrington did not subject his book to a severe revision. Such a sentence as "he supported her in his arms, and she grew drowsy, and her head fell forward, and she was dead," appeals to the reader's sense of the ridiculous.

The fondness for finding a lesson in conduct or deducing an obvious moral at every opportunity has also proved a pitfall. Thus in the chapter on the Life of Browning the statement that Mrs. Browning was an invalid leads to the following: "Of course, it is very hazardous to marry a sick woman, an invalid." "The fact that it turned out well in Browning's case does not argue in favor of marrying a sick woman. But the fact remains that in this one instance, anyway, the marriage was an immeasurable blessing both to her and to him."

The ready moral from Pippa Passes is, "So also no one of us can tell how far the influence of his life unconsciously reaches, but it is further than we think."

Such digressions as the author's reflections in Westminster Abbey and the paragraph discussing the question whether the Brownings are really to be considered dead, "or what if they are not dead?" while permissible in a popular lecture, are out of place in a textbook. A vigorous pruning would greatly have helped the volume.

# College Personals

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wirkler, Oberlin, 280 Oak Street, October 4, 1915, a son, John E. Wirkler, Jr.

Richmond P. Hobson addressed the students at Chapel, Thursday noon. He also delivered a lecture in the evening at the Chapel on the temperance question.

Mr. A. S. Root, as president, presided at the annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association, which recently held its conferences at Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. W. F. Bohn is in the East in the interests of the College. Mr. Bohn also attended the meetings of the Council at New Haven, Connecticut.

Professor Walter P. Stanley, who was a member of the Conservatory Faculty in the department of piano, and who is now organist and choirmaster of the Ponce de Leon Baptist Church of Atlanta, Georgia, is giving a series of monthly concerts, which will continue through April.

Professor and Mrs. G. F. Wright entertained as their guest Rev. E. S. Buchanan of Oxford, England, several days in October. Mr. Buchanan addressed the members of Professor Hutchins' Bible class.

President King's book, "Letters on the Greatness and Simplicity of the Christian Faith," is used in The Christian Discussion Club Program. The book is obtained through the Pilgrim Press, and plans and programs for inaugurating a Discussion Club are furnished by that company.

Miss Frances Nash entertained Miss Lucine Finch, who gave a delightful evening of stories and songs of the Old South, in Warner Hall, October 18, for the benefit of the Hospital Fund. Miss Finch's entertainment is most unique and the evening but strengthened the impression of Miss Finch's extraordinary ability to portray the fascination of the old negro dialect stories and songs.

Professor G. W. Andrews played not only at the two Expositions during the summer, but also gave many organ concerts at various points in the West. Mr. Andrews is giving an organ recital every Saturday evening on the new chapel organ, and at the close of the chapel service plays a selection which has been previously announced.

Professor and Mrs. R. A. Jelliffe's address for the coming year is 548 Orange Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

George M. Jones represented Oberlin at the annual meeting of the Ohio Athletic Conference, held in Columbus October 8. The University of Akron and Baldwin-Wallace College were admitted as members, and applications were filed for the admission of Ohio Northern University and Marietta College.

Born, to Professor and Mrs. George C. Hastings, Saturday, October 16, 1915, a son, James Loren Hastings.

Professor A. H. Currier has recently published a new book "Biographical and Literary Studies." It is issued by the Pilgrim Press.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry M. Tenney have returned from Point Chautauqua, New York, where they spent the summer. After a few days in Oberlin and a visit in St. Louis, Mis-

souri, they will go to Oklahoma, where they will spend a large part of the winter.

Professor H. A. Miller is assisting in the educational survey of Cleveland. Professor Miller's part of the work is devoted to the school children of the city, to learn what languages are spoken and whether they are endeavoring to preserve these various languages.

Professor John F. Peck is traveling in the West. He expects to visit both Expositions and will be the guest of friends while absent from Oberlin.

Professor and Mrs. Edward Dickinson leave Oberlin in November for New York City, where they will spend the winter. They will not be engaged in any definite work, but will spend the winter in attending concerts and visiting friends. Mr. Dickinson has been granted a leave of absence for the year.

CONSTRUCTION VIEW OF ART BUILDING, TAKEN OCTOBER 21, 1915.

## A Communication

I want to thank President King for saying in his address at the dedication of the new chapel organ: "It will make the annual rendering of the 'Messiah' possible." I suppose he would not have said that if he had not also felt that it would make the rendering of the "Messiah" *probable*. I certainly hope this to be the case. I do not speak for the musical critics or "preachers," but for the "man in the pew" at the musical concert. I suppose "art for art's sake" was never meant to be inconsistent

with the thought that art was made for man, and not man for art. A very small percent of Oberlin's procession of students will rise to such a critical height as to lose their appreciation of the "Messiah," or sink so low musically as to fail to be stirred by it. The insistence that the man who acquires technique in music does not thereby lose the inspiration of it, is really a confession of faith that, like "God's mercy" and the sunshine, music's ministry to mankind has a wideness "like the wideness of the sea," blessing not only expert but layman, child and savage. I never shall forget the power for holy feeling and high resolve when I first heard that wonderful oratorio. I would not have any freshman miss it. And are four times too many for every Oberlin student to hear it? There are other artist recitals to please the most artistic. Let the "Messiah" be the students' concert.

Faithfully,
L. D. WOODRUFF.

## Statement of Ownership and Management

The publication of the following statement is required by Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912:

Statement of Ownership, Management, etc., of the Oberlin Alumni Magazine, Oct. 1, 1915.

The Oberlin Alumni Magazine is published ten times yearly at Oberlin, Ohio. Editors, Mrs. Helen W. Martin, Mr. R. H. Stetson; Business Manager, Mr. L. E. Lord; Publisher, Oberlin Alumni Magazine Publishing Co. The following residents of Oberlin, O., are holders of 1% or more of the capital stock: F. O. Grover, A. S. Root, G. C. Jameson, G. M. Jones. There are no outstanding bonds, mortgages or other securities.

(Signed) L. E. LORD,
Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of September, 1915.
(Signed) H. W. CARGILL.

### Financial Statement of the Alumni Magazine for the Year 1914-15

A corresponding table of the finances of the Magazine for 1913-14 is added for comparison:

INCOME.

| | 1913-14 | 1914-15 |
|---|---|---|
| Bal. from preced. year. | $ 13.20 | $ .71 |
| Advertising | 614.50 | 516.33 |
| Subscriptions | 398.76 | 481.21 |
| Liv'g Endowm't Union | 1,104.39 | 1,181.73 |
| Sundries | 4.55 | ..... |
| Total | $2,135.40 | $2,179.98 |

EXPENSES.

| | 1913-14 | 1914-15 |
|---|---|---|
| Engraving | $ 20.05 | $ 49.85 |
| Magazine printing | 1,150.90 | 1,399.57 |
| Miscellaneous | 6.50 | 26.94 |
| Manager's Expenses | 14.95 | 14.95 |
| Postage | 212.65 | 58.95 |
| Sundries | ..... | 14.74 |
| Salaries | 600.00 | 600.00 |
| Total | $2,005.05 | $2,165.00 |
| Profit | $ 130.35 | $ 14.98 |

# Alumni News

## Joint Reunion, '96, '97, '98

Plans have been under way for some time for holding a joint reunion of the classes of 1896-'97-'98 at Commencement 1917. It seems now probable that these plans will be successfully carried out and that these three classes who were in College at the same time will celebrate together their twentieth anniversary.

It is not planned to give up the individual reunions, but to have probably one or two joint reunions of the classes, and possibly some athletic events, in which the old gentlemen may renew their youth. Such a joint reunion will undoubtedly bring back a larger number of each class than any individual reunion could, for one's best friends in College are quite often not the members of his own class.

The University of Michigan has worked out a complete system for class reunions so arranged that in a certain number of years each class hold a reunion with every other class that was in College during their class. No such attempt has been made at Oberlin hitherto, but it is possible that if this reunion is as successful as it now promises to be, such a scheme may be considered. The class secretaries are already making active preparation for this reunion and the progress of their plans will be reported from time to time in the Magazine.

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## Alumni Personals

1865.

Mrs. Helen V. Fairchild and her daughter, Mrs. Stanley Frost, left Oberlin the middle of October for a trip of six weeks to the Coast. They will make several visits before attending the Expositions.

1867.

Rev John G. Fraser spent several months at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Grace Fraser Waugh, Hood River, Oregon.

1868.

Miss Frances M. Beaumont is spending the year in Oberlin. Her address is 105 Elm Street.

1869.

Mrs. Emily Peck Chamberlain has gone to Blanchard, Oklahoma, where she will spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Mary Chamberlain Waite.

1870.

[From Ohio State Journal.]

It is said that Theodore E. Burton of Ohio could be returned to the senate practically without opposition if he desired to be a candidate.—*Washington Dispatch.*

Then it is Mr. Burton's duty to let his name be presented, for in knowledge of the affairs of government, in familiarity with the country's harbors and waterways, in his grasp of financial and economic problems, and in experience as a legislator, he has no superior in congress.—*New York Sun.*

There is no doubt that if the next senator is to be a Republican the whole country would delight to see Mr. Burton chosen to that position. As the *Sun* says, he has no superior, and surely Ohio wants to keep up its reputation of having superior men in the senate.—*Plain Dealer*, September 20.

Miss Celia E. Burr, who for many years has been a teacher in the public schools of Oberlin, has resigned her work in the schools. The Board of Education passed resolutions of appreciation in reference to Miss Burr's efficiency and adherence to high ideals of scholarsbip.

1870-1873.

Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Merrill have changed their address to 228 Oak Street, Oberlin.

1878-1881 O. T. S.

Dr. Wesley M. Stover's translation of

the New Testament into the Umbundu language has been begun. The printing press at Kamundongo, West Africa, has been put in charge of an expert.

1882 O. T. S.

Rev. A. B. Peebles has resigned as pastor of the Congregational Church at Rutland, Massachusetts.

1882.

Oregon City, Or., Aug. 17.—(Special.) —Mrs. Eva Emery Dye, author of "McLonghlin and Old Oregon," and other books which have gained national circulation, will leave for San Francisco on the steamer Great Northern, August 26, and probably return to her home here about the middle of next month.

A movement has been started at San Francisco, according to word received here, to hold a Dye day or an Emery day at the exposition in her honor. The Emeries came to this country in 1635 and the 280th anniversary of their arrival will be celebrated this year.

1885.

Rev. John M. P. Metcalf will not be at Talladega, Alabama, this winter, but will continue the work he began last year, raising funds for the college of which he is president. Mrs. Metcalf, with their son Robert, will remain in Oberlin. Their address is 144 North Professor Street.

1887 O. T. S.

Rev. Adolph A. Berle has just published a book through Moffat, Yard and Company, on "Teaching in the Home." "Dr. Berle would 'naturalize' the child in the atmosphere of knowledge, intellectual discipline and culture, and endeavors to show how this desirable end may be achieved without depriving the child of its freedom."

1888.

President Nathan B. Young delivered an address before the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools at Cincinnati, July 28th, on an "Upward Departure in Negro Education," in which he advocated the establishment of a standard college in the Central South for the advanced training of the negro. Mr. Young also delivered the baccalaureate address at the Commencement of Talladega College, June 2d, at which time the degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred upon him.

1889.

Rev. George Legrand Smith is pastor of the Lakewood Church, Cleveland. August 8 the cornerstone of a new $50,000 building was laid. Rev. E. S. Rothrock, '89 O. T. S., and Mr. Cleaveland R. Cross, '03, chairman of the board of trustees, made short addresses.

F. A. Hazeltine, editor of the South Bend (Wash.) Journal, was again chosen to head the delegation of lay delegates from Puget Sound Conference in the state of Washington to the quadrennial General Conference which meets in May of next year. Eight years ago he headed the delegation to the General Conference in Baltimore. This time he defeated the Governor of the state for the honor, which is the highest the church can confer on a layman. He declined reëlection as President of the Laymen's Association of the Conference, having held it for three terms.

In the Chicago Evening Post of August 23, Charles H. Dickerson contributes an article making a plea for the removal of the term "colored people" and "negro" and urging that more dignity will be given if the race is called African.

Professor and Mrs. M. M. Metcalf are spending several weeks in the East. They are at present at Hampton Court, Brookline, Massachusetts.

1889-1892 O. T. S.

Rev. Charles A. Nelson is acting President of the Union Theological College of Canton, China. In 1914, eight of the leading societies united in establishing the Union, the American, Canadian, and New Zealand Presbyterian Missions; the United Brethren Mission; the American Board; the Church Missionary Society; the London Mission and the Wesleyan Methodist Mission.

1891.

Rev. and Mrs. George D. Wilder have returned to their field in China. Before their departure they were entertained at Pilgrim Church, Cleveland, and presented with a purse of $250. Mr. and Mrs. Wilder are the foreign missionary representatives of Pilgrim Church. Word

has been received from them, written at Honolulu, telling of their delightful trip to the coast, the days at the Expositions and the reunions at Honolulu. They were scheduled to land in Yokohama September 12.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Metcalf have changed their residence from Parsons, Kansas, to Live Oak Street, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Edward B. Haskell, O. T. S. '91, has been transferred from Salonica, Greece, to Philippopolis, Bulgaria. Mr. Haskell's life in Macedonia covered twenty-one years. He arrived in Monastir June 24, 1893, after a drive of sixty miles from the railway, and worked there fifteen months. Then the European Turkey Mission sent him to open a new station at Salonica as a colleague of Rev. Dr. J. H. House. As a member of various committees for distributing relief after insurrections, or for missionary exploration, or in ordinary itinerating, Mr. H. probably has visited more places in the Balkan Peninsula than any other missionary. Beginning at Slikodra on the north he has been through most of Albania, Macedonia, Western Thrace and Southern Bulgaria, while occasional duties have called him to places as widely separated as Belgrade on the north, Constantinople in the east, Varna on the Black Sea, and Roustchonk on the Danube. On June 24, 1914, the 21st anniversary of his arrival at Monastir, he left Salonica for Philippopolis, this time as an emissary of "The Balkan Mission," into which the "European Turkey Mission" has been transformed. Thus Providence strangely brings him back to the city where he was born after forty-four years of residence elsewhere, during which his wanderings have taken him to fifteen countries of Europe and fifteen states of the American Union. Unlike another more famous personage, who was given to "going to and fro in the earth and wandering up and down in it," he has found good people and those who "serve God for naught" in every state and nation.

1891 O. C. M.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis A. Strong, Oberlin, August 16, 1915, a daughter.

1893.

Mrs. Caroline Kelso Russell's address is 380 Riverside Drive, New York City. Dr. Russell is pastor of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and 73d Street, of that city, after a pastorate of five years at Irvington-on-the-Hudson.

1902.

Mr. Merton P. Robinson has charge of the courses in history and the teachers' training work at the Virginia Union University, Virginia. In addition to this Mr. Robinson is head of the department of physical training and has charge of the athletics.

1904.

Mr. Stanley B. Harkness is now at Madison, Wisconsin. His address is 419 Sterling Place.

1905.

Mr. James G. Earl is now at Clinton, Iowa. His address is 430 Ninth Avenue.

Dr. Harold L. King is teaching history at Upper Iowa College, Fayette, Iowa.

Rev. Ross Warren Sanderson and Miss Lucile Belknap Harris were married at Columbus, Ohio, October 5, 1915. Rev. and Mrs. Sanderson reside at 710 Washington Street, Sandusky, Ohio, where Mr. Sanderson has served as pastor for several years.

1905-1907.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Keller are residing at Springfield, Ohio, where they are members and leaders in the choir of the Methodist Church of that city.

1906.

After graduation Mr. Carl B. Wilson was tutor in botany and zoölogy in Oberlin Academy for three years, after which he accepted an excellent position as teacher of biological subjects in the State Normal School at Moorehead, Minnesota, He remained there until last year, when he entered the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts at Ames, Iowa, for further study. During the year he completed the required work for the degree of B.S. in Agricultural Education. He is now an instructor in agricultural education in the University of Idaho and principal of the School of Practical Agriculture connected with the university. His College friends will

sympathize with him in the very sudden death of his father, which occurred recently.

Mrs. Lucy J. Hopkins Slack's address is Apartment 807 The Bancroft, 509 West 121st Street, New York City.

Mrs. Alice Durand Edgerton's new address is 121 St. Stephen Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Allen have changed their address to 659 West 8th Street, Erie, Pennsylvania.

1907.

Courtesy N. Y. Evening Post

WESLEY FROST.

Wesley Frost is the American Consul at Queenstown, Ireland, and has come into national prominence in consequence of the sinking of the Atlantic ocean steamers by the German submarines near Old Head of Kinsale, and his skill and ability in handling the difficult situation. Mr. Frost has cared for those connected with the sinking of the Lusitania, the Arabic and the Hesperian.

Miss Ruth M. Keeney is head of the German department at Converse College, Spartenburg, South Carolina. In addition to her work in German Miss Keeney is teaching a class in Spanish. Last summer Miss Keeney spent in New York City as a student in Columbia University.

The engagement of Mr. Hugh Lester and Miss Margaret Carver, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. T. N. Carver of Cambridge, Massachusetts, has been announced. Mr. Lester is a graduate of the law school of Harvard and is now practicing law in Birmingham, Alabama.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Frank P. Lahm, *nee* Gertrude Jenner, have returned from the Philippines. For several months they were stationed in Mexico, but the appointment has later been made on the Texas border. Mrs. Lahm, for the present, is with her mother in Mansfield, Ohio.

1908.

Born, to Mr. Tracy Strong and Mrs. Edith Robbins Strong, Seattle, Washington, September 4, 1915, a son, Tracy Lord Strong.

Mrs. Mary Purcell Lester's address in Tacoma, Washington, is 4516 Sixth Avenue.

Mr. E. C. Bird is now located at Armour, South Dakota.

1909.

Dr. Ralph H. Chaney is an interne at Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, where he may be addressed.

1910.

Miss Margaret Bradshaw's new address is 5101 Belmont Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Miss Marguerite Allen Hessler's address is 5047 Hazel Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Philip C. King is assistant in the Washington Street Congregational Church, Toledo, Ohio. Rev. Ernest Bourner Allen is pastor of the church.

Miss Ruth Pearson is now at Ithaca, New York. Her address is Barnes Hall.

1910 O. C. M.

W. P. Lamale's address is 1326 East 54th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Born, to Mr. Frederick Charles Ruth and Mrs. Alice Powers Ruth, Columbus, Ohio, July 19, 1915, a daughter, Janice Winifred.

1911.

Miss Ruth French is taking a course in domestic science training in the Margaret Morrison Carnegie School, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Born, to Mr. Elliott G. Mears and Mrs.

Gladys Chute Mears, October 11, 1915, a daughter, Helen Mears.

Miss Lillian E. Frederick is teaching music in New York City. Her address is 47 Nichols Place.

Mr. Donald M. Brodie's address is Manistee, Michigan.

Miss Edith S. Aykroyd's address is care Y. W. C. A., Paul Building, Houston, Texas.

1911 O. C. M.

Harold Tower, for the past four years organist at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota, has accepted the post of organist and choirmaster at St. Mark's Pro-Cathedral, Grand Rapids, Michigan, and will begin his duties there about November 1st.

1911-1913.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl C. Nicol are now in Chicago, where Mr. Nicol is a student in the University. Last year Mr. Nicol was a student at Columbia. Their address is 5443 Woodlawn Avenue. Mr. Nicol is working for the degree of Ph.D. in philosophy.

1911-1915 O. C. M.

Frank S. Kenyon is teaching piano at Cape Girardeau, Missouri. His address is 916 College Hill.

1912.

Mr. Horace Nye is practicing law in Elyria, Ohio. He is a member of the firm.

E. Stanley Grant, who has been serving since June, 1914, as a clerk in the freight department of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Co. in Brooklyn, has been appointed a Soliciting Freight Agent, of the same company, at Pier 14, North River, New York City.

Mr. Don S. King is a student in the medical department at Harvard. Mr. King's address is 12 Fairbanks Street, Brookline, Massachusetts.

1912-1914 O. C. M.

Mr. J. Wing is teaching piano in the Conservatory at Converse College, Spartenburg, South Carolina.

1913.

Miss Helen Belknap is in New York City. Her address is 1230 Amsterdam Avenue.

1914.

Miss Vera E. Dye is at 4405 Franklin Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Theodore O. Wedel, who last year was a student in the Classics at Harvard, is this year at Yale, where he is working in English. Mr. Wedel received the degree of A.M. at Harvard in June. Mr. Wedel's address is 35 Lynwood Place, New Haven, Connecticut.

James T. Carter is a student at Johns Hopkins this year in the department of economics. Mr. Carter's address is 1012 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

Mr. Newton B. Green is teaching botany in Cincinnati, Ohio. His address is 915 Rogers Place.

1915.

Bruce R. Baxter has been elected athletic manager for the men of the Theological Seminary. Mr. Baxter is pastor of the Methodist Church at Kipton, Ohio.

## Former Students

Mrs. James T. Fairchild has been obliged to return to Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio, for a few weeks' rest. She plans to leave soon for Nashville, Tennessee, where she will join Mr. Fairchild.

Don O. Shelton is president of the National Bible Institute, New York City, with headquarters at 214 West 35th Street.

Mr. Frederick Avery Boardman and Miss Dora Covell were married Tuesday, October 5, 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Boardman will make their home at 1854 Lawrence Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

Mr. Stanley Frost is now in Washington, D. C., where he is engaged in newspaper work. Mrs. Frost is spending six weeks with her mother, Mrs. H. V. Fairchild, in California and the western states.

Mrs. Edith Saxon Mason and Mr. Willard C. Christy were married at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. R. Rogers, Brooklyn, New York, October 6, 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Christy will reside in Oberlin, where both have made their

home for many years. Mr. Christy is ticket agent at the New York Central station.

Rev. and Mrs. Arthur C. Dill are spending the winter in Oberlin. Their address is 123 Forest Street.

Louise Jackson, student 1911-12, and daughter of Mrs. Mary Hamilton Jackson, '70, was married October 14 to Harold L. Beall. Mrs. Beall's address will be Clarksburg, Indiana.

## Necrology

Miss Agnes F. Smith, 1859.

Miss Agnes F. Smith died April 8, 1915, at the residence of her niece, Miss Margaret E. McRae, Saratoga Springs, New York.

Miss Agnes F. Smith was born at Andover, Massachusetts, August 19, 1833. She entered as a third year student at Oberlin in 1857 and was graduated with the class of 1859. Funeral services were held at Saratoga Springs and at the old home in Andover, Massachusetts, Sunday, April 11. Interment was made in the family burial lot at West Parish cemetery.

Miss Helen Mar Hotchkiss, 1859.

Miss Helen Mar Hotchkiss died at her home, 155 Elm Street, Oberlin, June 4, 1915.

Miss Helen M. Hotchkiss was born June 24, 1836, at Jefferson, Ohio. She entered the preparatory department at Oberlin in 1855 and the College a year later. She was graduated with the class of 1859. Miss Hotchkiss lived many years in Whitehead, Michigan. For seventeen years she held a position in the United States Patent Office at Washington, D. C. In 1904 she moved to Oberlin to make her home with her niece, Mrs. Julia Hotchkiss Browning. She purchased the residence on Elm Street which for many years had been the home of Professor and Mrs. F. B. Rice, and here she lived until her death. She was buried at her old home at Whitehead.

Miss Arabella Phillips, 1862.

Miss Arabella Phillips died September 23, 1915, at Lakenan, Missouri.

Miss Arabella Phillips was born at Orangeville, New York, June 26, 1829. She entered Oberlin College in 1859 from Newstead, New York, and was graduated with the class of 1862. Miss Phillips was a teacher from the time she was fifteen and was a woman devoted to the service of others. She was always greatly interested in the temperance cause, and at one time was local evangelistic superintendent of the W. C. T. U. of North Harvey, Illinois.

Mrs. Rebecca Jenkins Johnson, 1865.

Mrs. Rebecca Jenkins Johnson died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Walter Merriam, Cleveland, Ohio, June 8, 1915.

Mrs. Rebecca J. Johnson was born at New Athens, Ohio, July 5, 1842. In 1859 she entered the preparatory department at Oberlin and was graduated from the College from the Classical department in 1865. January 18, 1866, she was married to Albert H. Johnson, who met with a fatal accident in 1899. Mrs. Johnson for many years made her home at 216 South Professor Street, Oberlin, but when the property was sold to the College for Academy purposes, she moved to 190 Elm Street. The class of 1865 were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Warner at Commencement for the celebration of their fiftieth anniversary. Many of the classmates were in Oberlin at the time of Mrs. Johnson's funeral, which was held at her late residence.

Mr. Josiah Thomas Scovell, 1866.

Mr. Josiah Thomas Scovell died at Terre Haute, Indiana, May 8, 1915.

Mr. Josiah T. Scovell was born at Vermontville, Michigan, July 21, 1841. He entered Oberlin in May, 1862, after two years at Olivet College. He was graduated from Oberlin with the class of 1866. His work at Oberlin was interrupted by the Civil War, where he served four months in Company K, 150th Ohio Volunteers. In 1867 he entered the

medical department of the University of Michigan and the following year he was a student at Rush Medical College, where he was graduated in 1868. Dr. Scovell began the practice of his profession in Central City, Colorado, and later went to Vermontville, Michigan. In 1873 he was called to Terre Haute, Indiana, to the State Normal School. He lived in Terre Haute until his death, and for forty-two years was identified with the educational interests of that city. He was the author of several textbooks, which were particularly successful, those on geology and physical geography being the most noteworthy. His data and measurements in regard to the height of mountains were accepted as authentic by the United States Government. His work for the United States Fish Commission was also recognized. He is survived by his wife, Johanna Jameson Scovell, whom he married December 25, 1876, and one son and one daughter.

JOHN WALTER TYLER, 1867.

John Walter Tyler died at Cleveland, Ohio, January 1, 1915. His death was the result of an accident.

Mr. John W. Tyler was born at Newbury, Ohio, May 4, 1841. He entered as a preparatory student in 1861 and was graduated from the College in 1867. After teaching he studied law and began to practice, first at Painesville, Ohio, and later at Cleveland. While in Painesville, from 1874 to 1876, he was prosecuting attorney. He moved to Cleveland in 1876 and here he practiced law until 1910, when he retired from active work. He was married December 29, 1875, to Miss Mary E. Higgins, who died in 1912. Mr. Tyler was a private of Company B, 71st Regular Ohio National Guards, and was in active service in the Civil War from April to September, 1864.

REV. THOMAS ANTHONY HUMPHREYS, 1881 O. T. S.

Rev. Thomas A. Humphreys died at Oberlin, Ohio, June 18, 1915, from an illness resulting from a stroke of apoplexy.

Rev. Thomas A. Humphreys was born at Delphos, Allen County, Ohio, May 22, 1852. He was a student in the Oberlin Academy from 1875 to '78. He entered the Seminary and was graduated in 1881. He began his duties as a pastor at Breckenridge, Missouri, and here, June 27, 1883, he was married to Miss Ella Colt, who died December 2, 1887. Various successful pastorates followed the one at Breckenridge, and in 1911 he moved to Oberlin. Mr. Humphreys was married January 13, 1890, to Miss Mary Richards, who, with one son, a member of the class of 1916, survives him.

CAMILLE MERCY NETTLETON.

Miss Camille Mercy Nettleton died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Minnie N. Ball, Brookline, Massachusetts, Saturday, October 2, 1915.

Miss Camille M. Nettleton was born at Windfall, Ohio, July 10, 1840. The family early moved to Oberlin and Miss Nettleton entered the preparatory department in 1856, and later the College. In 1869 she enrolled in the Conservatory, and after studying several years, was made a member of the Faculty. Here she taught singing until 1899, when, after a period of eighteen years of teaching, she resigned. Miss Nettleton continued to make her home in Oberlin. In 1905 she moved East to be with her sister, in whose home she remained until her death. Funeral services were held at her late residence and the body was brought to Oberlin for burial.

HAROLD MEAD SWING.

Harold Mead Swing, eldest son of Professor Albert T. Swing and Mrs. Alice Mead Swing, was killed in an automobile accident near Oxford, Pennsylvania, Thursday, September 23, 1915.

Harold M. Swing was born at Fremont, Nebraska, July 21, 1883. The family moved to Oberlin in 1893, when Professor Swing accepted the work of the chair of Church History in the Seminary. In 1899 Mr. Swing enrolled in the Conservatory of Music, where he was a student until 1900. From 1902 to 1907 he was a student in the College, and two years more, 1906 to 1908, were devoted to work in the Conservatory.

Mr. Swing, after leaving Oberlin, became identified with business interests at Akron, Ohio, and later at Scranton, Pennsylvania. He was married February 12, 1910, at Detroit, Michigan, to Miss May Sullivan, who, with three children, survives him.

From a letter written by Mr. Charles K. Barry to Professor and Mrs. Swing:

"In Memoriam Harold Mead Swing, July 21, 1883. September 22, 1915."

. . For him, as with many a student, the period of study was not after all the important one. The needed foundation for the development of his talent was indeed laid, but it was demanded of Harold that he should learn from the discipline of a man's life, with all that it can teach of joy and sorrow . . . and so come to a true sense of the relation of his art to life. . . . He had so often and so worthily given the message of truth and beauty of the great masters of song. . . . For him, as for many a bright young spirit, gone just as its powers seemed ready for their fullest achievement, "the finest hope is finest memory."

### John E. Gunckel

John E. Gunckel died at his home, Toledo, Ohio, August 16, 1915.

John E. Gunekel was born in Germantown, Ohio, in 1846. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Gunekel, who were of a pioneer family of that historic town. He attended the public schools and entered Oberlin College, where he remained three years.

Early in his business and railroad career in Toledo, Ohio, Mr. Gunckel evinced a deep interest in the newsboys, or the boys of the street, as he called them, and twenty-four years ago he gathered about him more than 100 of the roughest and most unkempt street urchins, mostly newspaper venders, at a Christmas dinner in the old Marine building on Water Street, and formed the Toledo Newsboys' Association.

How the assoeiation grew has been told time and again. Its total past and present membership is something more than 8,000. Out of the ranks of the association, and largely through Gunckel's philanthropie work, there developed some of the most suceessful business men of Toledo.

While aeting as passenger agent, Gunckel's office in the Boody House for years was the mecca of hundreds of street urchins, who, whether in trouble or merely desirous of a pleasant greeting, were always sure to receive help and sympathy.

More than six years ago Mr. Gunckel's Toledo friends, rich and poor alike, began a movement that eulminated in the erection of the splendid Newsboys' building on Superior Street at a cost of $100,000. The money was contributed by business men, school children, and some of it came even from the penny hoardings of the newsboys themselves. The building was dedicated four years ago last Washington's birthday. The building, which is the only one of the kind in the world, stands as a monument to the founder. Gunckel, from the beginning, held the title of president of the Newsboys' Association.

Six years ago the trustees of the assoeiation prevailed upon him to give up his railroad position and devote all his time to work among the street merehants. He was then chosen president of the Toledo Newsboys' Association for life. He also held the same life title with the National Newsboys' Association, which was organized in St. Louis during the world's fair in 1904.

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